

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 259.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ARE now showing a Large and Varied Assortment of

T O Y S.

Comprising:

ENGLISH AND FRENCH DOLLS.

NOVELTIES IN MECHANICAL TOYS.

NEW BRICKS AND PUZZLES.

AUTOMATIC CHARIOTS AND WAGONS.

ROCKING AND SPRING HORSES.

CUBES AND MOSAIC BUILDING SETS.

DRUMS, CYMBALS, AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHILDREN'S TEA AND TETE A TETE SETS.

PERCUSSION GUNS AND RIFLES.

SWORDS AND HAPPY FAMILIES.

CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS IN VARIETY.

&c., &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1882. [396]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

UNDER instructions received from the MORTGAGEE, MR. J. M. GUEDES, will sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 30th November, 1882, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M., at the Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, abutting on the North thereof on Square Street, and measuring thereon 23 feet or thereabouts, on the South thereof on INLAND LOT No. 401, and measuring thereon 23 feet or thereabouts, on the East thereof on INLAND LOTS Nos. 272 and 202A, and measuring thereon 73 feet or thereabouts, and on the West thereof on Tank Lane, and measuring thereon 73 feet or thereabouts, and registered as INLAND LOT No. 274. Held for a term of 999 years.

ALSO,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situate at Victoria aforesaid, abutting on the North thereof on INLAND LOTS Nos. 274 and 202A, and measuring thereon 80 feet or thereabouts, on the South thereof on Bridges Street, and measuring thereon 80 feet or thereabouts, on the East thereof on INLAND LOT No. 400, and measuring thereon 74 feet or thereabouts, and on the West thereof on Tank Lane, and measuring thereon 74 feet or thereabouts, and registered as INLAND LOT No. 401. Held for a term of 999 years. Annual Crown Rent £8.10.

AND also all that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situate at Victoria aforesaid, abutting on the North thereof on INLAND LOT No. 272, and measuring thereon 60 feet or thereabouts, on the South thereof on INLAND LOT No. 401, and measuring thereon 60 feet or thereabouts, on the East thereof on INLAND LOT No. 273, and measuring thereon 13 feet or thereabouts, and on the West thereof on INLAND LOT No. 274, and measuring thereon 13 feet or thereabouts, and registered as INLAND LOT No. 202A. Held for a term of 999 years. Annual Crown Rent £5. Together with all those Seventeen unfinished HOUSES thereon.

THE Premises will be sold subject to the existing tenancies thereof. For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,

Solicitors for the Mortgagee,

35, Queen's Road, Hongkong,

or to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1882. [765]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

In pursuance of instructions from the MORTGAGEE, MR. J. M. GUEDES will sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 1st of December, 1882, at 3 P.M., at the Premises,

That Valuable Leasehold Property Comprising SECTION D. of MARINE LOT No. 16, and SUBSECTION 3 of SECTION A of MARINE LOT No. 16A, with One Capital HOUSE thereon, being tenement No. 11, Mercer Street.

The Premises are held from the Crown for the residue of the term of 981 years, and will be sold subject to the existing tenancies and lettings thereof and to a proportionate part of the Crown Rent.

For Further Particulars of the Property and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer,

BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,

Solicitors, 35, Queen's Road,

Hongkong, 20th November, 1882. [766]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned Auctioneer has been instructed by the MORTGAGEE, to offer for Sale by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 2nd of December, 1882, at 3 P.M., at the Premises,

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate at Victoria, Hongkong, measuring on the North 77 feet 3 inches, on the South 90 feet, on the East 47 feet, and on the West 46 feet, and registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 359. Together with the 6 HOUSES thereon, known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, Fat Hing Street.

The Premises are held from the Crown for the residue of the term of 999 years and will be sold subject to the Yearly Crown Rent of £30.21, and to the existing tenancies and lettings thereof.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer,

BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,

Solicitors, 35, Queen's Road,

Hongkong, 20th November, 1882. [767]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have been appointed

AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [457]

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAU, Esq.

LE YEO MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

THE Undersigned beg to announce to the

Public of Hongkong that he has opened a

TAILORING and OUTFITTING Establishment

at No. 13, Pottinger Street, where he hopes to

meet with a Share of Public Patronage.

Having good experience in the above Business (four years

in the employ of Mr. T. M. LAWSON, the well-known Calcutta Outfitter) a perfect fit is guaranteed, at Strictly Moderate Charges.

A. M. ROBIN,

Tailor and Outfitter.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1882. [770]

NOTICE.

M. R. MAX CARE JOHANN GROTE has been Authorized to Sign Our Firm in Hongkong and China from this date.

MELCHERS & CO.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1882. [772]

NOTICE.

I HAVE entered into a PARTNERSHIP with

M. THOMAS JAMES WATERS and M.

HERBERT WILLIAM DALE (of Shanghai),

Architects and Surveyors, Hongkong.

R. G. ALFORD,

Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

Queen's Road,

Hongkong, 13th November, 1882. [773]

Intimations.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

42, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND CHRONOGRAPHS, CLOCKS OF ALL KINDS, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, ANEROIDS, AERONIQUES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

BY THE BEST MAKERS, AND AT LOW PRICES.

GENTLEMEN'S PARISIAN MADE SHIRTS, SCARVES, AND COLLARS

IN THE NEWEST STYLES.

FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES

OF BEST QUALITY.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, CIGAR CASES AND HOLDERS,

ALBUMS, INKSTANDS, POCKET-BOOKS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STATIONERY.

CROCKERY WARE, TEA AND COFFEE SETS,

RIFLES, FOWLING PIECES, AND REVOLVERS.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF PINAUD'S BEST PERFUMERY.

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [600]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

WE ARE NOW SHewing EX "RECENT ARRIVALS."

ALL WOOL SCOTCH PLAIDS, AT 45 CENTS PER YARD.

LADIES FUR-LINED CLOAKS FROM \$12 TO \$80 EACH.

CLOTH AND MATALESE DOLMANS, MANTLES, AND JACKETS,

IN NEWEST SHAPES.

NOVELTIES DIRECT FROM PARIS IN

MOIRE, BROCHE, OTTOMAN, AND SURAT DRESS SILKS.

LADIES SILK AND SPUN SILK HOSE IN EVERY COLOUR.

KID GLOVES.—2, 4, 6, 8, 10 BUTTONS.

NOVELTIES IN CORSET LACE, AND CLASP KID GLOVES.

INFANTS', CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES IN EVERY SIZE.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO., VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1882. [659]

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE EAST.

FOR BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FANCY GOODS, ARTISTS MATERIALS, &c., &c., &c.

W. BREWER.

NO. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING NEW AND IMPORTANT BOOKS.

Broadbent's Tunis Past and Present.

Episodes in the Life of an Indian Chaplain.

The Burman by Shway Yoc.

Muckley's Handbook for Painters & Art Students.

Fawcett's Free Trade and Protection.

Proctor's Astronomical Books and Almanacs.

MacLeod's Lecture on Credit and Banking.

Bonamy Price's Practical Political Economy.

Cool Orchids and How to Grow them.

Plays and Poems of Charles Dickens.

China Collectors Pocket Companion.

Meyer's Complete Guide to Chess.

NEW MUSIC! CHRISTMAS CARDS! NEW PHOTOGRAPHS

Hongkong, 10th November, 1882. [703]

NOVELTY STORE.

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

TO Clear Old Stock, the following are offered for a short period at greatly reduced rates:

Estimations.

CHRISTMAS

AND

NEW YEAR CARDS.

SEASON 1882-3.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

INSPECTION is invited of our collection of CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS which have been carefully selected in London from the stocks of various makers.

THEY INCLUDE CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS

FROM

MARCUS WARD AND DE LA RUE,

HAND PAINTINGS

ON

CARD, IVORY, OAK AND IVORINE

AND

OTHER NOVELTIES.

A. S. WATSON & CO., CHEMISTS, PERFUMERS, &c. HONGKONG D. SPENSARY, HONGKONG.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*, and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but us evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish the *Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1882.

We have had the decisive battle of Tel-el-Kebir described in such glowing colors by Sir GARNET WOLSELEY in his official despatches to the War Office, and by the various correspondents of enterprising daily newspapers—most, if not all, of whom were not present at the engagement, and had therefore to draw on their imaginations for the soul-stirring details which they religiously wired to their headquarters—that one could imagine very little remained to be told. Judging by the official despatches alluded to above, Sir GARNET WOLSELEY, whatever may be his military capacity in the field, is a capital compiler of such documents, and a literary strategist of a very high order. The whole of the arrangements for this famous battle had been so perfectly planned that failure was impossible; and, as usual under similar circumstances, the gallant General freely indulged in "buttering" his immediate subordinates in the most barefaced style. Imaginable. Truly enough, the soldiers are warmly eulogised, but the real *kudos*, like the practical rewards, are carefully bottled up for the high officers. No doubt the officers nobly did their duty—as British officers always have done, and we hope always will do—but so far as we can gather from the plain, unvarnished facts of what actually took place at Tel-el-Kebir, there were really no tangible grounds, looking at the matter from a practical common-sense standpoint, upon which the Commander-in-Chief in Egypt was justified in making heroes on paper of certain officers, who did absolutely nothing to merit special notice. This view is greatly strengthened when it is remembered, that whilst certain favored individuals, who played very minor rôles in the game of war in the Egyptian desert, were lavishly plastered in the General's despatches with laudation, others, who actually deserved special recognition for their meritorious services in action, were carefully neglected. Entire regiments, some of which bore the brunt of the fighting, were really never mentioned by the victorious hero in his bulletins to the War Office, although the Duke of Connaught, who was not even actually engaged at Tel-el-Kebir, was dragged in for special mention as having particularly distinguished himself. Could anything be more ridiculous, or in worse taste, than this contemptible subservience to royalty? One is naturally tempted to ask, if the Duke of Connaught, who was

purposely kept out of the reach of danger, deserved such enthusiastic praises for doing nothing so well, why was His Grace of Teck—another useless encumbrance—not treated to a similar puff in Sir GARNET'S diplomatic reports! We do not wish to be misunderstood in making what some people may consider ill-natured remarks. We yield to none in loyalty and devotion to our Queen and Country; but we, detest meanness and sycophancy, and protest against the interests of the many being ruthlessly and unjustly sacrificed to benefit a few lucky nonentities. In the Egyptian, as in all other campaigns associated with British history, the officers and men who bravely fought for, and staunchly upheld the glory and honor of the country, have, in the main, been officially ignored; it was theirs to do the fighting and encounter the privations and dangers of warfare, but the laurels of victory are reserved for fortune's favorites.

There is truly nothing that succeeds like success, and in the eyes of his blind admirers, Tel-el-Kebir has raised General WOLSELEY to the level of warriors like NAPOLEON, WELLINGTON and MOLTKE. Of course, all this is exceedingly ridiculous, yet if Sir GARNET'S despatches were to be accepted as a true and accurate description of the "crowning mercy" of the campaign, one could hardly fail to arrive at the conclusion that the "hero of Coomassie" concluded in his own person the military skill of MALAKOURGH, the dashing genius of NAPOLEON, the caution and foresight of WELLINGTON, and the mathematical precision and cool calculation of VON MOLTKE. As the author of his own biography, Sir GARNET WOLSELEY might safely be backed to give BOSWELL, the recognized prince of biographers, a long start and a decisive beating. We give the gallant General the utmost credit for his management of the Egyptian campaign; his tactics displayed strategic knowledge and abilities of a high order; his personal courage is undoubted; he proved successful—and yet we cannot but regret that his despatches concerning the affair at Tel-el-Kebir were not somewhat less self-laudatory, more strictly scientific, and did not exhibit a more pronounced tendency to keep within the safe limits of accuracy.

A goodly number of descriptions of Tel-el-Kebir have been published, but we have not yet seen one that coincided in the important matters of detail with the official despatches of Sir GARNET WOLSELEY, so that we are almost bound to believe that the Chief, with questionable diplomacy, described the affair as surveyed through rose-colored spectacles, worn for the occasion. An interesting letter from a non-commissioned officer of the Black Watch to his friends in the Modern Athens, published in the Edinburgh *Daily Review*, is one of the best independent accounts of the storming of Arabi's entrenchments which have yet appeared in print; as it gives us not only what may be safely accepted as a reliable description of the assault, but affords data on which the boasted strategic and military foresight of Sir GARNET WOLSELEY may be scientifically and fairly appraised. The letter, which we append without further comment, runs as follows:—

"When I wrote you last we were just about to dismember at Ismailia. We did so, and marched eight miles through the desert, then lay down and tried to sleep till morning. We were very tired, as it was horrible marching in the soft sand. There were the 42nd, 72nd, 2nd, 75th, and 74th, and part of the 78th—all Highland regiments—and also a few Indian regiments, and some batteries of artillery; but the brigades were termed the Highland Brigade. We all lay next day in the blistering sun till 4 p.m., then marched again nine miles, and then eight miles next morning into Kasassin, where Sir G. Wolseley was with all the rest of the army waiting on us. I cannot give days or dates, as you forgot all the like of that in the field. Sir GARNET'S camp was four miles long, and I think there were about 20,000 men and 14,000 horses, 66 cannon and carts, and trains and boats innumerable. It was about 25 miles from Ismailia, and the canal of fresh water ran between the two. We had a railway as well, but only two engines, Arabi having taken the remainder. Every regiment has about 70 horses and carts attached to it, and we brought them up full with us. The boats had been bringing up provisions as well as the trains, but still there was not enough, so we had to remain at Kasassin for two days. We had tents served on the third day, and we all got served out with some biscuits and our bottles full of water. But no word of what we were to do. We fell in on parade, in fighting order—that is, in the kit, red serge, brown helmet, waist belt, three ball bags, water bottle, and haversack, and 100 rounds a man of ammunition. All the regiments paraded except one or two English regiments, which were left to guard the stores. We struck camp when it got dark, and lit big fires, and left our sick men to keep them burning to deceive the enemy, as we were now told we were to surprise him in his entrenchments. After waiting on parade about an hour the whole Highland Brigade moved across the plain, but there were some small hills between us and the enemy, so that we did not see him. Besides, he was at least eight or nine miles away. We marched on for about an hour, stopped and slept a short time; then the word was passed round how to act. The order was, spare none of the enemy; bayonet every one of them, as they would shoot us treacherously if we passed them. We were told not a shot was to be fired, to rush over the ditches and earthworks, and bayonet them before the alarm could be properly given. 'Alas! we were decoyed to our sorrow.' Arabi was not to be caught asleep. His cavalry outposts had seen our advance four hours before, and every man was at his post, every rifle loaded, every cannon charged with shell, grape, or canister; but we knew not of this. The 42nd was on the right in two lines fifty yards apart; then on our left came

the other Highland regiments. The Guards, &c., were—I don't know where; anyhow, they did nothing. The day was just dawning when we mounted on a piece of rising ground, and we saw 130 yards to our front his redoubtable fortress. The walls were as far to our right as we could see, and as far to our left, while on our right was a high earthwork, and another on our left. On our front again, connecting the two, were the trenches, with his men on their tops. The first who saw us ascend from the darkness to the plateau in front of his works fired on us; then a pause, and our men commenced to run towards them. We saw we were seen, so we still thought to take them before they could man their guns. We fixed our bayonets and the serjeants their swords, and in about six seconds after the first two shots were fired, Arabi's artillery on the right and left from and every direction opened at once, and the blaze of rifles was horrible. We were ordered to lie down, which we did. After the short run of 50 yards we were all out of breath with the excitement and weight of our ammunition, which was very great. We lay about five or ten seconds, as the foe could not see us, and his fire was high. Then the men charged, by no word of command, for none could be heard. The cheer that was given was terrific. The 42nd charged over the other 50 yards like tigers, and sprang into the trenches, while the bullets were whirling, whizzing, and pinging like as many bees when they are casting. There is no use trying to describe it, because it is simply indescribable. Had it not been that we ran forward 50 yards when first we were sighted, not 20 of us would have been left alive. Not a man flinched at the charge. The pipe struck up, while all the time, as far as we could see to the front, right and left, was a sheet of flame from the enemy's rifles and cannon. The first man who fell was a man of my section, who was hit in the chest. He threw his rifle in the air and fell back, without a groan, quite dead. The next I saw was hit in the leg, breaking his knee to pieces; another got his foot shot off, and another in the charge the 42nd lost about six killed and 20 wounded, while there was not a man but was cut with shrapnel shell or canister. I, being pretty fit of foot, was among the first in the trench, which was a deep ditch about 6 ft. wide and 8 ft. deep, and all the earth thrown to the inner side, making a wall of about 14 ft. of earth to get up. Soon we were in the bottom, and we managed to ascend by driving our bayonets into the soil, and climbing up against a terrific roar of bullets, the din being terrific. Over a dozen of our men fell in the attempt, but at last we got a footing on the top. Sergeant-Major McNeill, Lieutenant Duff, and Lord Kennedy, myself, and two men mounted, and stood calling on our men, McNeill shouting, "Come on, Macgregor's men!" and the rest of us calling, "Come on, the gallant Black Watch!" Then we leapt down into the fort, and I fired the first shot, for we took the trenches at the point of the bayonet. It was an officer who was leading on his men at that I shot, and I killed him. Then the six of us charged along the trench, which was swarming with them. Lord Kennedy splitting them at a terrific pace. Our sudden onslaught cleared about twenty yards, which allowed our men more freedom to get over. Then up they came in swarms, wheeling part to the right and part to the left, bayoneting or shooting every man. Sergeant-Major McNeill, who was the finest soldier in the regiment, ran his sword through six in rapid succession, when he got wounded in the thigh. I shot the man with a revolver who did it. McNeill fell, but rose and led on for a minute, but got shot again in the stomach and groin, and fell fatally wounded, and he is now dead. We had by this time got reinforcements, and charged on at a six-gun battery which was holding down the 75th Highlanders. We took it and bayoneted over 100 men, who defended themselves well, and killed Lieutenant Park, and wounded Sergeant Walker and Sergeant Campbell, and killed two men and wounded five. There were only twenty-five of us there, and three minutes did it all. We captured six guns (cannon) and 200 rifles and swords. The other part of the regiment, along with some men of other regiments, charged redoubts on the left, while the main body proceeded straight through the fortress, bayoneting scores of men who were now beginning to fly. We had some good practice shooting at the second line of entrenchments. The enemy we drove from the first line fled to the second and played terrific havoc among the Highland Brigade, which were all now in the centre of the place. All this time batteries were sending shot and shell and bullets as thick as hail. I am sure there was some enchantment, or we must all have been shot. Arabi's forces were about three to one—they being earthworks, out of sight, and in a plain, firing up to them. We were falling thick and fast, especially the 74th, which was furthest away. As the enemy fled high they got the most of it. My ball-pouch was struck, bursting four rounds of ammunition which were in it, and burning me slightly. Almost at the same time a 70th man was struck in front of me, his brains being blown all over me. 'This will never do,' said Lord Kennedy, who was with me; 'C Company, follow me; and off we went. It was now daylight, and we could just see their heads and rifles over the batteries. Not a shot was fired, not a word spoken, while we opened in loose order, brought our bayonets to the charge, gave a Highland cheer, and at them we went. While their fire was blinding us we bayoneted sixty men there, and reversed their cannon and fired on themselves. The fight was going on hand in other places as well. Arabi had a line of entrenchments seven miles long, with nearly eighty cannon, and it is supposed 25,000 men, all with rifles as good as our own, and splendid swords, instead of bayonets, which fit on their rifles. I could scarcely describe the rest of it. Our artillery and cavalry, which followed us, had filed in part of the trench, and now came galloping up into the fort. We gave them a deafening cheer, which they returned, galloped in front of us, wheeled about the guns, and poured grape, shot, and shell after the now retreating army, we ourselves picking them off like rabbits. We then went and cleared the other cross and main trenches."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The German barque *Pallas* will undock at Sam-shui-po this afternoon.

We are informed by the Agent of the O. & O. S. S. Co., that the steamship *Arabia* left Yokohama for this port to-day, and that the *Oceanic* left San Francisco for Hongkong, via Yokohama, on the 11th inst.

A BATCH of gamblers, arrested by Inspector Fleming and a party of constables at No. 3 Wanchai Road, yesterday, were this morning fined, the manager of the swindle \$50 or 6 weeks' hard labor, and the others \$10 each or 3 weeks'. The lot went to gaol.

The steamer *Diamante*, which arrived yesterday from Manila, and the *Carlisle*, which arrived from the same place last night, have both been placed in quarantine. Three deaths, of Chinese, took place on board the *Diamante* on the voyage, from ordinary diseases, we understand, not from cholera.

MEMBERS of the V.R.C. are reminded that the entries for the Ladies' Purse and V.R.C. Cup close to-day, Wednesday. As the entries up to the present time are confined to two pairs, it is to be hoped that aspirants for aquatic honors will come forward and enter, and add to the interest in the two above mentioned contests.

It has been reported that another expedition is about to be despatched to found a French colony near Tniobé, the capital of Foutah-Djallon, Senegambia. By this means the little colony of Assinie will be united to the French possessions in Senegal. The expedition will be the continuation of the courageous enterprise of the Viscount de Sanderval, and will have the same motive as that of Dr. Bayol.

For taking a pig which had died in the slaughterhouse at Yau-ma-ti, and asking that it might be cut open preparatory to being disposed of as "chow," a butcher was, this morning fined \$25, or a month's hard labor by Captain Thomsett. Defendant, who paid the fine, said the animal died while being conveyed to the slaughter-house, shewing it to have been in *articulo mortis* before being taken there.

EXPERIMENTS with the electric light were carried on last evening on board the steamship *Arion* from about 6.50 p.m. to 7.30. Two lights were displayed, one on the poop and one on the bridge, which lit the steamer up brilliantly, people walking on her deck being plainly visible from the Police Hulk. The shipping around was also thrown into bold relief by the reflection. The water police, mistaking the electric for blue-lights, went to the steamer to render assistance if required, but soon discovered their mistake.

We regret to observe from home papers that the well-known leader of the Paris Fire Brigade (Lieut.-Colonel Froidoux) has been killed at a fire on the Boulevard Charonne, Paris. He went to see what could be done in a cellar, where it was known that there was inflammable matter, to prevent an explosion, when a beam from above fell upon him, and instantly killed him. The fire was very destructive, but was subdued without loss of life. His funeral was celebrated at Notre Dame, and was an affair of State, being attended by the President of the Republic, several of the Ministers, and deputations from the Senate and Chamber.

THE French difficulties in Tunis would appear to be still a very long way from being satisfactorily removed. We read that preparations are being actively carried forward for a winter campaign in Southern Tunis. With this view large reinforcements have been sent to Gabes and Sfax. The frontier town of Zeris will be strongly occupied. A column under Colonel Laroque will move towards the Tripolitan frontier from Gabes, and a post, garrisoned by Arab infantry and irregular cavalry, will be established to guard all the passes across the lakes. It is thus hoped to put an end to the increasingly frequent incursions of the insurgents, and finally defeat Ali Ben Khalifa and disperse his followers.

THE inauguaral concert of the Temperance Hall's musical season will be given at the Hall, Queen's Road, on Friday evening, next, the 24th instant, commencing at half-past eight o'clock. His Excellency the Administrator has kindly consented to take the chair on the occasion, and the following attractive programme will be performed. A charge of 50 cents admission, for civilians, will be made, and doubtless the philanthropic object for which these concerts are organised, added to the excellent bill of fare to be produced, will attract a large audience:—

PROGRAMME:—
1. Polka "A Colonial," "The Buffs" String Band.
2. Chorus "The Star Spangled Banner."
3. Song "I'll be no Slave's Wife."
4. Duet, Violin and Piano "When I'm a Poor Man, then my Mouth is Bare."
5. Duet "The Poor Soldier," "The Highlanders."
6. Quartet "When evening's Twilight."
7. Waltz "Madame," "The Buffs" String Band.
8. Chorus "The Star Spangled Banner."
9. Piano Duet "Tear and Zimmerman."
10. Duet "On the Blue Wave."
11. Song "The Midshipman."
12. Chorus "God Save the Queen."

INSPECTOR PERRY charged Tsang Achau, a house coolie in Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s, at the Police Court this morning, with being concerned in the recent robbery from his employer's store, reported in our Monday's issue. The stolen property is stated in the charge to have been, one piece of cloth, valued at \$100, and \$150 in money. Inspector Perry produced a letter which he said had been intercepted by Lane, Crawford's comrade on Monday, and asked for a remand. The case was remanded till the 29th instant. The prisoner, it appears, saw the employé who has absconded, the supposed actual thief, go in and out of the store on Sunday morning, and received \$7 from him as his money. This man wrote from Canton to the prisoner saying he was all right there, and that there need be no anxiety about him, and asked how things were going on at this end. This was the letter intercepted by Lane, Crawford's comrade which led to the prisoner's arrest as being concerned in the robbery.

SPORTING GOSSIP.

The Hongkong Races of 1883 will take place on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of February, unless an alteration in the present mail arrangements should necessitate a change of date. The Stewards have reserved the right to deal with this difficulty should it crop up. Taking the programme issued yesterday as it stands, there can be no doubt that it is certain to produce good sport; and I think the Stewards have shown sound judgment in "placing" the various events. In my opinion, which of course, may or may not be considered of any value, there are, however, certain alterations in the programme which appear of very doubtful expediency, and which can hardly be regarded in the light of improvements. In briefly discussing the handiwork of the Stewards, I will point out what seems to me

to be the imperfections of this racing bill of fare.

Proceedings on the opening day will commence as usual with the time honored Wong-nei-chong Stakes, which will be certain to attract a large number of entries and produce a good field and close race, the half mile spin, notwithstanding its unreliable character, being immensely popular. The conditions of this event, as well as of the other old-standing dishes, the Ashley Cup and Hongkong Derby, remain unaltered. In place of the Garrison Cup (Inniskilling Cup last year) which has been shunted under greatly altered conditions to the third day, we have the Royal Hawaiian Cup, the gift of His Majesty King Kalakaua, distance a mile and a quarter, with previous winners at the meeting penalised 10s., and subscription ponies allowed 7lbs., with accumulative penalties for previous winners, and the old distance, seven furlongs has been changed to a mile and a furlong—from the two mile post, once round and in. The amount of entrance fee has been omitted from the conditions, probably owing to an oversight—and it would also seem that the half of the fees paid last year to the second pony has been withheld. The Stand Plate does not appear on the list—a clear saving of \$100 to the Fund—and the Consolation, Nil Desperandum, and Champion Stakes are the same as at last races.

On the fourth day, we are promised steeplechases, native scrambles, &c., particulars of which will be given hereafter. As it is stated that "post entries" will be the rule, one would naturally infer that the steeplechases, &c., are to be merely impromptu scrambles. I gather, however, that this is an erroneous impression, and that the conditions of the steeplechases will be published shortly. I hope this is true, also that there will be no delay in placing these events on the regular programme. If the Stewards desire to make steeplechasing a success at the Hongkong Races they must imitate the Shanghai Race Club, and officially recognise what has been termed the "illegitimate game." Owners are scarcely likely to risk

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the head office, Peddar's St., this afternoon. The business for which the meeting was convened, was to put through the following resolution:—That the capital of the Society be increased to \$2,500,000 by increasing the value of the existing shares to \$5,00 per share. There were present:—Hon. P. Ryrie (Chairman), Messrs. H. Hoppius, F. D. Sasso, H. L. Dalrymple, W. H. F. Darby, Hon. F. B. Johnson (Directors), Messrs. E. George, H. G. James, J. H. Cox, C. D. Bottomley, A. Wenys, C. U. Stuart, and Douglas Jones (Acting Secretary).

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Acting Secretary, the Chairman aid the only business to be despatched to-day was to pass the resolution, which he proposed and Mr. Hoppius seconded. The resolution was carried unanimously.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

THE LATE FRACAS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.—BROWN'S DEFENCE.

To the Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—Seeing the paragraph about my good behaviour, in your well known paper, on Monday morning; I was quite surprised to see people taking so good care of me.

What people say that I call myself a British subject is quite truth and a experience of a matter of service for seven years and half of which I borne a excent character as a British and a piece of parchment which I hold in my possession from her Majesty Navy will tell for itself.

Are those to whom this may concern, did not see when I where insulted by a chuck and my face was spilt into by the gentleman which they all seems in taken his part, and as to say which is says insulted German and Frenchmen, that I beg to differ!

That when my face was spilt into that I simple say that I been thrown in contact with all class of people and most in particular French and German, and I have never found, gentlemen of his nationality as he did, but not passing any possible remarks up on the German community as would say even in the present Colony of Hongkong what I received from there hands, could not do otherwise to pass it from the German community of Hongkong henceforth to Europe. With kind thanks and it seems as being individual that say your humble servant where living on the influence of alcohol properly that he may be traveling on the same direction himself, that if had not he insulted I should have went my way which my intention was. In regards of the appearance of one gentleman that cause your humble servant, to take a back seat, that he knew the puny of the lash it is not to be taken, in wiped as a child nor is it to be taken for investigation of the matter but it is to suffer when they are picked as a mark, as I very often had to living on the lash from 1872 to the present time. I am not doing this because I am a scholar but I am doing this mainly because, I am black already, I don't wish to be coat-tail and feathers, and as it been mention that I was drunk in the few lines of the 18th. I wish nothing more and the truth, which I shall willingly obey by.

I trust in hope that I may take the liberty of the consideration of the community off this Colony of Hongkong.

I remain
Your obedient servant,
J. J. BROWN.

Hongkong, November 21st, 1882.

To the Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Dear Sir,—In addressing the following lines to you I enclose my card in the hope you will favor me with a space in your columns for the purpose of correcting a more or less entire false statement, brought to the knowledge of the public on the 18th instant.

Two letters, signed by "Onlooker" and "An Outraged Citizen," bespeak a *private affair*, which occurred in the evening of the 17th inst., at the Hongkong Hotel, heaped against one of persons concerned, the acting manager, a most slanderous insult. I will prove this:—You both Mr. "Onlooker" and Mr. "Outraged Person" stated at first, the acting manager was beastly drunk. This is false as it can be proved by one of most respectably situated personsage in this Colony, who saw him at that time walking sticly and talking sensibly; and you will admit, that this wouldn't prove drunkenness. In my humble opinion, remarked that the person in question indeed was not quite without any drink and excited, but this excitement resulted from a far different cause, than drinking, and had you both taken the trouble, as I did to ascertain this, you would not have written those letters. Further, regarding your expressions in both letters, they don't show a very high standard of character and education, than in the two words: *heavily drunk* one contradicts the other. In your opinion of comparison of social classes, to which you kindly placed the manager and the one, which you claim for yourself—of course as gentlemen—I dare say, I never heard a gentleman using such beastly expressions before.

Secondly you both referred to the manager's previous life and therein you made also a false statement and heaped slander upon slander. You said, that he served as cook on board of a German "Windjammer" and I must say pretty good "Windjammer" that she was. The ship you referred to, was H. G. Germanic. Majesty's man-of-war "Sloop" where he served as chief-cook to the wardroom-mess. Whether this is a position to be disregarded I leave the decision to others than you, but if ever you should meet this "Windjammer" in a war-like situation, beware that she does not make "jammering for Wind." Besides the accused never was in his life on board of any brig, and the rest of your statement fortunately is unfounded as well as the above.

Thirdly:—This is for you alone Mr. "Outraged Person"—you made use of treatment, which signifies nearer to a gentleman of the criminal class, than such of high society. What I should call a person, who treated an other with a certain quantity of lead applied through the mouth, would not be far off from slaughter, and I don't want to decide about the gentlemanliness of a character who is not the least particular about his terms, which he uses publicly.

Fourthly:—Also to you Mr. "Outraged Person"—Had this affair anything to do with "West End" that you became so galled against certain residents there? If you refer to the proprietors of those public places, where you might obtain a refreshment, then I really don't understand your hasty remark. They pay as well for their license as the Hongkong Hotel and the difference lays only in the payment of 5 cents more or less and I doubt that you would be better treated in the "East"—than in the "West End."

Now gentlemen:—Who give you the right or authority to bring this entire private affair before the public? Have you considered, that in bringing this false statement before the public's knowledge, you ruined a man's character, without possessing the least proof or any evidence for your accusation? Are you aware you were liable

to answer before the court for this? That in libelling any person in this manner you forfeit your position as gentlemen? I am only surprised, that "Our plucky Professor" as you dared to call him, did not object to such a rather too close connection of his person with you. All what I can say is that you tried to drag a man's character through the filth, to give the public something to read, doubtless in your opinion a very interesting case—which better might have been left unsaid, but you had not consideration enough to judge the evil results, it would be to the person mentioned therein. I don't think so! Else you had not acted in this way I rather prefer to belong to the lower class of people, than to a class of gentlemen, which by their acting prove evidently, that they have not a single idea what it means "to be a gentleman." Besides, drag all ways the private affairs of the said "Hotel" for the public and who authorized you to do this? I think you better should leave this to the lessess own secretion. One of the latter—Mr. Dorabjee—gave, as I saw in this morning issue of the *Daily Press* before the magistrates an inaccurate statement. Now when he arrived at the spot, the manager was gone already and he had no reason whatever to say "he stopped the fight."

Finally let me state, that only the poverty of the slandered person saved you "onlooker" and "outraged person" from answering a case of libel before the court, but should these lines do something to suppress the evil and restore a better opinion of the attacked it would be a great boon to.

Yours respectfully,

A. MORTON.

Temperance Hall, 22nd November, 1882.

[We publish the letters of Messrs. Brown and Morton, "nothing extenuating nor setting down ought in malice," as they consider they have a right to be heard in their own defence. And with their publication the correspondence in our columns must cease.—Ed. *Hongkong Telegraph.*]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL SCANDAL.

At the early hour of eight on Monday morning, just as we were finishing our morning meal, our own special "devil" invaded the topside part of the establishment No. 6 Peddar's Hill, with a very perplexing grin on his rather elegant mahogany frontispiece. Our "devil" is a smart youth who possesses a fairly sound knowledge of the English language, and we at once surmised from the comical look on his intelligent countenance, that it was not exactly "copy" he was looking after. The information was quickly tendered us that two gentlemen were down below waiting for an interview. We went down at once and immediately surmised what was up. Brown and Morton, the two men alluded to in our last Saturday's issue by "Onlooker" and "Outraged Citizen," were cooling their heels on the floor of the sub-editorial sanctum, while they gracefully leaned their majestic forms against the massive table which adorns the room. Brown and his companion did not look happy; and, as we are noted for sympathising with suffering humanity, we endeavoured instant to put our visitors at their ease, by politely enquiring the purpose of the joint call. We managed to understand the gist, of Brown's yarn, which was to the effect that he had been traduced by the writers of the letters in our Saturday's issue. He wanted to assure us that the things imputed to him were not quite the truth, and also wished us to inform him of the real names of our correspondents who wrote over the signatures of "Onlooker" and "Outraged Citizen." We promised Brown that we would make a strict investigation into the affair and ascertain which version of the story was the right one, and also intimated our readiness to satisfy him as to the *bona fides* of our correspondents if he would communicate with us through his family solicitor or otherwise.

Two letters, signed by "Onlooker" and "An Outraged Citizen," bespeak a *private affair*, which occurred in the evening of the 17th inst., at the Hongkong Hotel, heaped against one of persons concerned, the acting manager, a most slanderous insult. I will prove this:—You both Mr. "Onlooker" and Mr. "Outraged Person" stated at first, the acting manager was beastly drunk. This is false as it can be proved by one of most respectably situated personsage in this Colony, who saw him at that time walking sticly and talking sensibly; and you will admit, that this wouldn't prove drunkenness. In my humble opinion, remarked that the person in question indeed was not quite without any drink and excited, but this excitement resulted from a far different cause, than drinking, and had you both taken the trouble, as I did to ascertain this, you would not have written those letters. Further, regarding your expressions in both letters, they don't show a very high standard of character and education, than in the two words: *heavily drunk* one contradicts the other. In your opinion of comparison of social classes, to which you kindly placed the manager and the one, which you claim for yourself—of course as gentlemen—I dare say, I never heard a gentleman using such beastly expressions before.

Secondly you both referred to the manager's previous life and therein you made also a false statement and heaped slander upon slander. You said, that he served as cook on board of a German "Windjammer" and I must say pretty good "Windjammer" that she was. The ship you referred to, was H. G. Germanic. Majesty's man-of-war "Sloop" where he served as chief-cook to the wardroom-mess.

Whether this is a position to be disregarded I leave the decision to others than you, but if ever you should meet this "Windjammer" in a war-like situation, beware that she does not make "jammering for Wind." Besides the accused never was in his life on board of any brig, and the rest of your statement fortunately is unfounded as well as the above.

Thirdly:—This is for you alone Mr. "Outraged Person"—you made use of treatment, which signifies nearer to a gentleman of the criminal class, than such of high society. What I should call a person, who treated an other with a certain quantity of lead applied through the mouth, would not be far off from slaughter, and I don't want to decide about the gentlemanliness of a character who is not the least particular about his terms, which he uses publicly.

Fourthly:—Also to you Mr. "Outraged Person"—Had this affair anything to do with "West

End" that you became so galled against certain residents there? If you refer to the proprietors of those public places, where you might obtain a refreshment, then I really don't understand your hasty remark. They pay as well for their license as the Hongkong Hotel and the difference lays only in the payment of 5 cents more or less and I doubt that you would be better treated in the "East"—than in the "West End."

Now gentlemen:—Who give you the right or authority to bring this entire private affair before the public? Have you considered, that in bringing this false statement before the public's knowledge, you ruined a man's character, without possessing the least proof or any evidence for your accusation? Are you aware you were liable

MACAO.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, 21st November.
I have an item to acquaint you with which may be considered the latest news from here. His Excellency the Governor has strictly forbidden and prohibited, under all sorts of penalties, the officers of the army and navy from contributing to the public newspapers. Whatever may have been Senior da Graca's motives in issuing such an arbitrary and ill-judged proclamation, the public here consider the act as a political blunder of the coarsest description.

The *Independent* re-appeared yesterday, and strongly condemns the policy of the Government. Considering the utter demoralisation that prevails in this secluded oasis of the Far East, I think, and the community of Macao think with me, that the free press has a sacred duty to perform in revealing the scandalous flaws that are to be found not only in the various Departments of the Public Service, but in the fundamental policy of our retrograde Government. Nothing but a really free criticism can improve the tone of this degraded dependency of the crown of Portugal.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE AND RED BURGUNDIES AT MODERATE PRICES.

A CAPITI AMONTILLADO \$8.00 per dozen.

SHERRY at Assorted LIQUEURS of the best quality.

FRENCH BOOTS, and SHOES, PER-

FUMERY, &c. &c. Hongkong, and October, 1882. [663]

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

HAS FOR SALE.

A MAIL EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The English mail left Singapore for this port at 8 a.m. on the 19th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on the 21st.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Lemnos* and *Japan*, with the next Indian mail, left Calcutta on the 16th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 1st December.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Ajax* left Singa-

por on the 16th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 24th.

The Union Line steamer *Galleys of Lorne* left Singapore for this port on the afternoon of the 18th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on the 25th.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Tamadice* left Sydney on the 4th instant, and is due here on or about the 30th.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

BAROMETER	HONG-		AM-		SHANG-		MANILA.	
	1010.20	1010.10	1010.00	1010.10	1010.00	1010.10	1010.00	1010.10
Thermometer attached	74.7	72.0	79.0	61.0	52.5	49.0	60.0	51.5
Direction of Wind	N	NNE	NE	NW	NNW	SW	NNE	
Force	3	4	4	4	4	7	1	2
Dry Thermometer	72.0	70.5	70.0	54.0	48.5	81.0	78.5	
Wet Thermometer	66.5	64.0	67.0	65.0	48.5	74.5	76.5	78.5
Weather	bc	bc	bc	bc	c	c	bc	c
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.08

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tens and hundreds.—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths kept in the open air in a shaded situation.—Direction of Wind is registered every two points, N., N.E., E., etc.—Force of Wind, a calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 3 to 5 moderate, 5 to 7 fresh, 7 to 9 strong, 8 to 10 very strong, 10 to 12 violent.—State of Weather, H. Clear blue sky, C. Cloudy, D. Drizly, F. Foggy, H. Hail, L. Light rain, M. Misty, O. Overcast, P. Passing shower, Q. Squally, R. Rainy, S. Snow, T. Thunder, U. Wind, V. Visibility, W. Storm Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their significance. Rain.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 4 the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES" by Percy Russell. This illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN COSNELL & CO., London. [Advt.]

According to our promise we made the necessary inquiries into what actually took place on the night of the row, and found that our correspondents statements were in the main correct.

We will deal with Brown first, as he is a very old resident and has hitherto been looked upon as a well behaved person. There can be no doubt, from the mass of evidence tendered us, that Brown must have been indulging in more liquor than was good for him on Friday night; and that, while his wits were wandering, he used language which, to say the least, was exceedingly out of place. We have no wish to be hard against the well-known "chit" collector, but, as his conduct was certainly very reprehensible, we very strongly advise him not to push the present enquiry further, as he can only further discredit himself by so doing. A course of strict teetotalism may work wonders in Brown, and, possibly, if joined with a sincere promise to keep straight in future, land him once more in the situation from which he has so recently been discharged. Brown is a very civil, well behaved man ordinarily, and he is eminently adapted for the position he has held in connection with the Hotel. It is scarcely necessary for us to say anything further about the other man, Morton. He misbehaved himself very grossly, and was in consequence discharged from his employment. As our columns are always open to the oppressed we should have been glad to have published any extenuating circumstances in his favor, but we really can find none, his letter, which we print in another column merely to give him a fair hearing is no extenuation) and as the public can have no further interest in the matter, we have nothing to add to the statements made in our correspondence.

NOTICE.

THE ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE in

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

Stock Exchange transactions are still confined to Banks and Luzons, and in consequence of the steady demand for the scrip of both concerns, the quotations have gradually risen, and are yet showing upward tendencies. After cash business in Banks at 149 per cent. premium, sales have been booked this morning at 150, and the stock, when our report left, was in strong demand at the rate. Luzons are in request by cash buyers at 115, and time business has been transacted at 117, and also at 118, for the end of December. No doubt this rapid rise in Luzons may, in a great measure, be safely attributed to certain rumours respecting the probable acquisition of the Company's property by the Spaniards. To what extent it is justified under all circumstances, time will show. The Dock Company's stock is again receding in public favor, and is decidedly on the downward line. The shares are exceedingly unsteady at 55 per cent. premium, and it seems quite likely that a lower cash offer would induce holders to sell. Marine and Fire Insurances are very quiet just now, and we have heard no inquiries about other local stocks.

4 o'clock p.m.

Luzons are slightly weaker than they were at noon. A number of shares have been negotiated at 117 for January 31st, and there are now plenty sellers at this rate. Banks, on the other hand, display increased firmness. Business has been done at 52 for the end of the year, and we think that 51, cash, would be paid were shares likely to be forthcoming. Docks are still weak at quotation, and a few Steamboat shares have been placed on the market at 32 per share premium.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—150 per cent. premium, sales and buyers. Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,700 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,550 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—T's. 1,225 per share. Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$105 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—T's. 850 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$230 per share. On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—T's. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$1075 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$335 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—55 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$32 per share premium, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$110 per share. Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—5 per cent. divs., buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$195 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent. premium.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$115 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$163 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$60 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—1½ per cent. prem. ex. int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2½ per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/8;
Bank Bills, 30 days' sight 3/8;
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8;
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/9;
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9;
sight 3/6 & 3/9.

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4/6;
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/7;

ON BOMBAY—Bank, T.T. 22/2;

ON CALCUTTA—Bank, T.T. 22/2;

ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, sight 7/2;

Private, 30 days' sight 7/3;

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, \$580
(Allowance, Taels 100.)

OLD MALWA per picul, \$640
(Allowance, Taels 30.)

NEW PATNA (first choice) per chest, \$560

NEW PATNA (second) per chest, \$554

NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest \$558

NEW PATNA (bottom) per chest, \$562

NEW BIRNAKS (without choice) per chest \$523

NEW PERSIAN per chest, \$390
(Allowance, Taels 8.)

OLD PERSIAN per picul, \$355
(Allowance, Taels 64.)

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & Co's Register.)

YESTERDAY.

Barometer—1 p.m. 30.22

Barometer—4 p.m. 30.160

Thermometer—1 p.m. 74

Thermometer—4 p.m. (Wet bulb) 68

Thermometer—4 p.m. (Wet bulb) 69

Temperature—1 p.m. 74

Temperature—4 p.m. 70

Barometer—1 p.m. 30.226

Thermometer—4 p.m. 70

Thermometer—1 p.m. (Wet bulb) 68

Thermometer—4 p.m. (Wet bulb) 69

Temperature—1 p.m. 74

Temperature—4 p.m. 70

Thermometer—1 p.m. 74

Thermometer—4 p.m. 67

Thermometer—Maximum 74

Thermometer—Minimum (low night) 68

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

ALWINE, German steamer, 400, Thiessen, 21st November—Shigon 8th November, Rice—Wieler & Co.

DIAMANTE, British steamer, 514, Cullen, 21st November—Manila 18th November, General—Jardine, Matheson.

LORNE, British steamer, 1,034, Wm. Hunter, 21st November—Singapore 12th Nov., General—Bun Hin & Co.

MARQUES DEL DUERO, Spanish gun-vessel, 21st November—from Macao.

FERNAND, German bark, 416, Westergaard, 21st November—Nieuchwang 10th Nov., Beans—Wieler & Co.

C. F. SARGENT, American ship, 1,704, D. H. Atherton, 21st November—Cardiff 23rd June, Coals—Borneo Co. Limited.

HANSONIA, German bark, 408, Weller, 21st November—Nieuchwang 9th Nov., and Amoy 20th, Beans—Chinese.

CARISROOKE, British steamer, Scott, 21st Nov., Manila 16th November, Merchandise—Bun Hin Chan.

EALING, British steamer, 1,344, T. W. Salmon, 22nd November—Saigon 16th November, Rice and Paddy—Siemssen & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

MARY STEWART, British bark for Cebu.

BELGIC, British steamer for Yokohama and San Francisco.

CATHERINE II, Russian steamer, for Amoy.

WALLS CASTLE, British bark, for Manila.

KWANTUNG, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

DEPARTURES.

November 22, J. D. Brewer, American bark, for Whampoa.

November 22, Mercury, American bark, for Singapore.

November 22, Autioch, American bark, for New York.

PER JARNE, str., from Singapore—127 Chinese.

PER HAMMOND, str., from Nieuchwang—Mrs. Krawse and 2 children.

PER EATING, str., from Saigon—86 Chinese.

PER AMY, str., for Shanghai—40 Chinese.

PER CARLES, str., for Saigon—50 Chinese.

PER BELGIC, str., for Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. G. Burgess and 2 Indian servants, Messrs. H. W. MacPherson, Gustav Nottingen, Mitsui, Kostler, and Eikayama. For San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. John Thutel and child, Mr. R. Aylmer and European servant, and 6 Chinese.

PER CATHARINA II, str., for Amoy—8 Chinese.

PER WALLS CASTLE, for Manila—1 European.

PER KWANTUNG, str., for Swatow, &c.—6 Europeans and 250 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Eating* reports left Saigon on the 16th instant. Had strong N.E. winds and high sea throughout the passage.

The British steamship *Diamante* reports left Manila on the 18th instant. Had light variable winds and fine weather to lat. 16° North, and from there until within 40 miles of the China Coast experienced strong gale from the N.E., with very high confused sea, which broke on board continually.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

November—ARRIVALS.

7. Kiang-ying, Chinese str., from Hankow.

7. Siblas, French bark, from Nagasaki.

7. Saturn, German bark, from Singapore.

7. John Potts, British bark, from Sydney.

7. Martha, British str., from Puget Sound.

7. Tunsin, British steamer, from Ningpo.

8. Peking, British steamer, from Hongkong.

8. Woodburn, British bark, from Nagasaki.

8. Hilda, British bark, from Nagasaki.

8. Who-na, British steamer, from Chinkiang.

8. Wuchang, British steamer, from Tientsin.

8. Sofia, Swedish bark, from Sydney.

9. Kiang-ting, Chinese str., from Ningpo.

9. Nagoya Maru, Japan, steamer, from Japan.

9. Yoritomo Maru, Japan, str., from K'notzu.

9. King-wo, British steamer, from Hankow.

9. Wuhu, British steamer, from Hankow.

9. Carnarvonshire, Brit. str., from Nagasaki.

9. H. A. Petersen & Co.

10. T. W. Davies, Davies, 20th Nov., Beans—Shigon 17th Nov., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

11. E. J. Duggan, Duggan, 11th November—Canton 10th November, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

12. R. C. Stevens & Co.

13. F. Durand, Durand, 16th November—Nieuchwang 7th Nov., Beans—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

14. T. Hook, British steamer, 902, W. Jarvis, 20th October—Bangkok 22nd Oct., Rice—Thos. Howard & Co.

15. L. G. Buckholdt, Buckholdt, 15th Nov.—Bangkok 18th October, Rice—Captain.

16. H. Kahlke, Kahlke, 22nd October, General—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

17. H. C. Whiting, Whiting, 14th Nov.—Nieuchwang 3rd November, Beans—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

18. D. Lapraik, Lapraik, 20th November—Nieuchwang 30th Oct., Beans—Chong Woo.

19. D. Michelsen, Michelsen, 21st November—Nieuchwang 11th August, General—Chinese.

20. F. Finlayson, Finlayson, 21st November—Nieuchwang 14th November, Beans—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

21. D. Michelsen, Michelsen, 21st November—Nieuchwang 11th August, General—Chinese.

22. D. Michelsen, Michelsen, 21st November—Nieuchwang 11th August, General—Chinese.

23. D. Michelsen, Michelsen, 21st November—Nieuchwang 11th August, General—Chinese.

24. D. Michelsen, Michelsen, 21st November—Nieuchwang 11th August, General—Chinese.

25. D. Michelsen, Michelsen, 21st November—Nieuchwang 11th August, General—Chinese.

26. D. Michelsen, Michelsen, 21st November—Nieuchwang 11th August, General—Chinese.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ANTON, German steamer, 395, Schrader, 10th Nov.—Saigon 10th Nov., Rice—Wieler & Co.

ASHINGTON, British steamer, 809, McDonald, 10th Nov.—Bangkok 10th Nov., General—Jardine, Matheson.

ATALANTA, German steamer, 790, E. G. Pfaff, 11th November—Saigon 5th November, Rice and Paddy—Siemssen & Co.

BAYSWATER, British steamer, 1,039, M. Walker, 15th Nov.—Nieuchwang 30th Oct., Beans—Chong Woo.

PROSPERITY, Siamese bark, 476, D. Michelsen, August 21st—Bangkok 11th August, General—Chinese.

PALAS, German bark, 493, Luders, 10th Nov.—Nieuchwang 26th Oct., Beans—Siemssen & Co.

CHARLES T. HOOK, British steamer, 902, W. Jarvis, 20th October—Bangkok 22nd Oct., Rice—Thos. Howard & Co.

CITY OF PEKING, American str., 5,079, G. G. Berry, 19th November—San Francisco 21st October, and Yokohama 13th Nov., Mails and General—F. M. S. S. Co.

CONSOLIDATION, British steamer, 766, W. B. Lindsay, 31st October—Brisbane 16th, Townsville 19th, Cooktown 20th, Thursday Island 21st, and Port Darwin 29th, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CATHARINA II, Russian str., 810, W. G. Collett, 19th November—Saigon 12th November, Rice and Paddy—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

ST. IDEUC, French bark, 388, F. Durand, 16th November—Nieuchwang 7th Nov., Beans—Carlowitz & Co.

TEK LI, British bark, 400, L. G. Buckholdt, 15th Nov.—Bangkok 18th October, Rice—Captain.

THREE BROTHERS, British bark, 366, H. Kahlke, Kahlke, 22nd October, General—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

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